

YOUR NAME

Enter the church at the grey arrow. Follow the numbers from 1-14.
Some numbers have been added to the plan to help you.

1 South Porch (entrance)

Go to the picture on the wall to the right of the door.



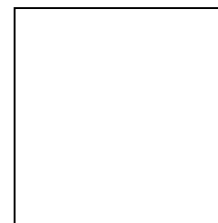
What is the Angel saying to Abraham?

2 Tower

Go to **2**.

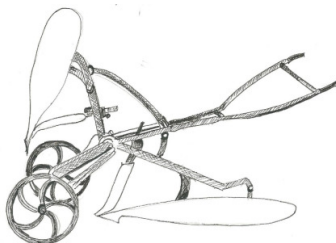
Find the stone which has the carving of an axe in a paw.

Draw one of the 3 creatures carved in the stone.



3 Tower

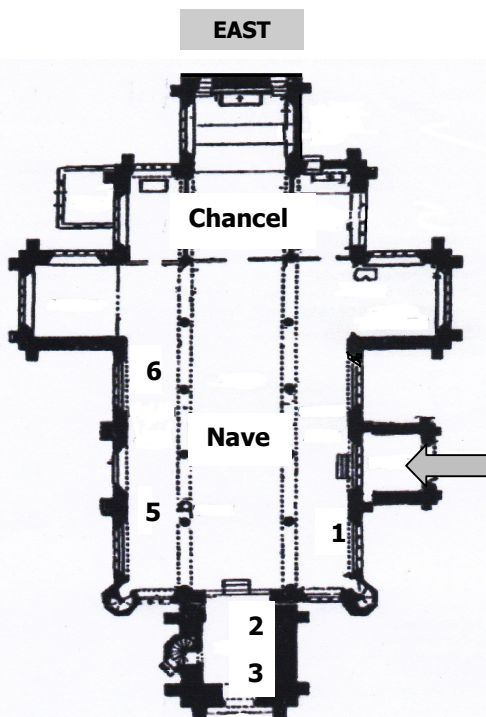
Go to **3**.



What is this?

What do you think it does?

What would pull it?

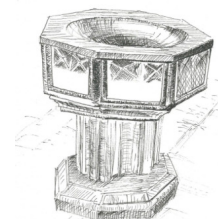


EAST

WEST

4 The Font

Find the font. Mark it on the plan with an **F**.



How many sides are there?

Is this an Octagon



or a Hexagon?

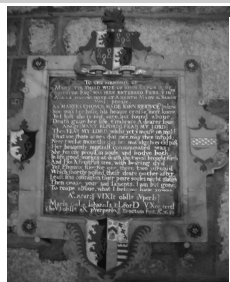


Tick the correct shape.

When a person is baptised (made a member of the church) what is put into the font?

W _ _ _ _

5 North Wall



On the wall near to the font is a memorial to a woman named Mary Elford. Around it are four heraldic shields. What animal can you see on three of them?

What heraldic colour is it?

Gules = red Argent = silver

Or = gold Azure = blue

6 War Memorial

Find the war memorial on the North Wall. What was the name of the soldier killed in Tunisia?

What are the dates of the war in which he was killed?

Which regiment was he in?

7 Organ

Look carefully at the organ.
You will see two columns of white "buttons"

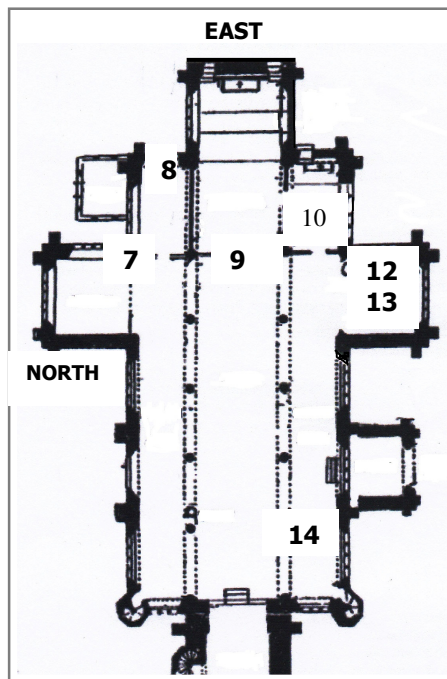
They are called "organ stops".



Write two names of organ stops you like:

1

2



8 The North East Window

Look at the window in the north east of the church.

In whose memory is it?

What colour is Mary of Bethany's cloak?

9 The Screen and the Chancel ceiling

Find the man in the green tunic towards the right hand end of the old screen across the front of the chancel.
What is he holding in his right hand?

B _ _ _

Look up at the ceiling. There are coloured carvings of creatures and people's faces there. Tick when you find:

A goat. A face with leaves. Three hares.

10 St Catherine's Chapel

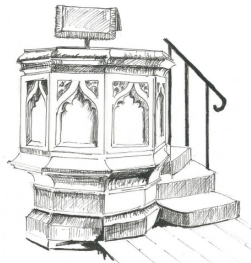
Look at the blue mat in front of the Chapel Altar. There are three letters in a pattern in the centre of the mat.
Write the missing letter.

I _ S

This is a short way of writing 'Jesus'.

11 The Pulpit

Find the pulpit.
Mark it on the plan with a **P**.
Who uses it?



How many steps are there?

Why is it so high?

12 Model

Behind the pulpit is a model of Tom Copley and his friends riding a grey mare.



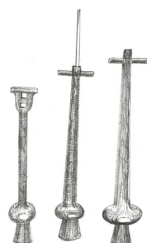
Where are they going?

Write two of the names and say the rest.

13 Bell Clappers

Near the model of the grey mare are some bell clappers.

Why do church bells ring?



14 Window

Go to **14**.
Look at the window.

Which jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II does this window celebrate?

D _ _ _ _ _



This church, dedicated to St Pancras, was built in the late fourteenth century. The story says that Pancras was born in 290AD at Phrygia, which is in the country we now call Turkey. His parents died when Pancras was 14 and his uncle, Dionysius, took him to Rome where he heard stories about Jesus. He was so impressed that he became a Christian and spoke to people about Jesus, but because many important people in Rome at that time did not believe in Jesus, he was killed. St Pancras is the patron saint of children, cramps, headaches, oaths and treaties. His Saint's Day is 12th May. There may have been a wooden church here in an earlier time. The first known clergyman here was John in 1253.

1 South Porch (entrance).



The angel is saying "**Abraham, Abraham**". The picture is about the story in the Old Testament part of the Bible about Abraham, one of the very earliest followers of God. He was ordered by God to take Isaac, Abraham's precious only son, to the mountain and sacrifice him on an altar. This was a test set by God to find out how much Abraham really loved and was ready to obey God. Abraham was just about to kill him when an angel suddenly called out to him. "Abraham, Abraham! Stop!" Abraham stopped and listened to the

angel who told him that instead of sacrificing his son, God would accept the gift of a goat and that there was one close by. Isaac was set free, and God was pleased that Abraham had shown he was willing to obey God's wishes, no matter what they were. Since then Abraham has been known as "The Father of the Jewish nation."

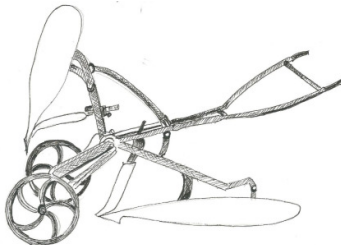
2 Tower.

The three creatures are sea horses. This is the coat of Arms of the Tucker family of nearby Natsworthy. This stone was to have been included in the pulpit but disappeared mysteriously and many years later was found in the Rectory garden. A few years later it was found in Newton Abbot and brought back to Widecombe. The History Society has restored it to the church.



3 Tower.

It is an old fashioned **plough**. **It digs up the ground in a field so that crops can be sown and grown.** The Plough is a symbol of work on the land. The 2nd Sunday in January is Plough Sunday when there is a special service for the Church and Countryside. The Churchwardens wheel the plough to the front of the church where it is blessed.



The plough has two blades which enable the farmer to change direction and plough either up or down the field and still keep the earth turning in the same direction. **The plough would be pulled by a working horse**, perhaps a shire horse, and directed by the farmer who walks behind the horse holding the handles of the plough.

4 The Font.

The font has **8** sides. It is an **octagon**.

Water is put into the font when a person is baptised. People are baptised as a sign that they have become members of the Church. The priest either pours water over the person's head or dips his/her finger in the water and makes the sign of a cross on the person's forehead.

5 North Wall.

The animals are **Lions**. They traditionally symbolise bravery, valour, strength, and royalty, since they are regarded as the king of beasts. The colour is correctly described in heraldry as **Gules**. Mary Elford died in 1642. Mary was the third wife of John Elford of Sheepstor. In all, John had four wives and their coats of arms are included in this memorial to Mary.

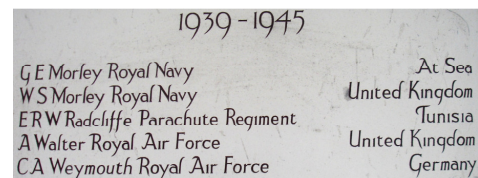


6 War Memorial.

The name of the soldier who was killed in Tunisia is **E R W Radcliffe**.

The dates are 1939 – 1945. This was the 2nd World War.

He served in the **Parachute Regiment**.



7 Organ.



You may have chosen two from any of these:

Left hand side	Right Hand side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteenth • Flute • Principal • Stopped Diapason • Manual to Pedal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Octave Coupler • Open Diapason • Dulciana • Stopped Diapason • Bourdon

Organ stops bring into use the pipes indicated on the stop, making an extra or different sound.

8 The North East Window.

This window is in memory of **Mary Firth**.

Mary of Bethany's cloak is **blue**.

There are 3 Marys in this window: Mary Magdalene, Mary The Virgin (the mother of Jesus), and Mary of Bethany (sister of Lazarus).



9 The Screen and Chancel ceiling.

He is holding a **book**. This may be a picture of Saint Mark.

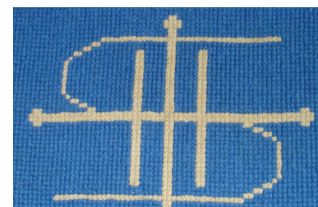
These paintings are thought to date from the 15th century.

An upper part of this screen was removed in the 19th century when it became too rotten to repair.

The goat signifies a scapegoat. Part of Hebrew ritual was that on the Day of Atonement two goats were brought to the priest. By drawing lots one was sacrificed to the Lord while the other was allowed to escape – the scapegoat. **The face surrounded by leaves** is known as a green man symbolising fertility of the earth. **The three hares** in a circle are joined together by only three ears. They were originally thought to be rabbits and either an emblem depicting the Holy Trinity (the Christian belief in the unity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three persons in one divine Being), or a badge adopted by the tin miners of Dartmoor (referred to as "tinnern rabbits"). Similar emblems can be found in 16 other Devon churches. There is believed to be a connection to early Islamic art with examples to be found in Egypt and Iran.

10 St Catherine's Chapel

The missing letter is **H**. IHS and ihc are the Sacred Monogram and an abbreviation of the Greek word IESOUS (IH SOUS) meaning **Jesus**. Over many years the letters have been changed to our alphabet. A monogram is initial letters, sometimes entwined, to signify a person's name or title e.g. BVM or IHS.



11 The Pulpit

The **preacher** or **priest** uses it to give his/her sermon (talk).

There are **4** steps.

It is high so that **he/she can be seen and heard easily by everyone**.

12 Model.

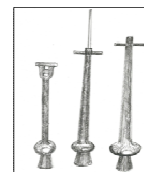
They are going to **Widcombe Fair**



<i>The Devon Folk Song: Widcombe Fair</i>
<p>Tom Pearce, Tom Pearce, lend me your grey mare, All along, down a-long, out a-long, lea. I want for to go to Widcombe Fayre, With Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Daniel Whiddon, Harry Hawke, Old Uncle Tom Coble and all, Old Uncle Tom Coble and all.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>and another 9 verses!</i></p>

13 Bell Clappers.

The bells are rung **to call people to church for services and special occasions**. A clapper is a tongue suspended within the bell and strikes the side of the bell as it is rung.



14 Window.



The window celebrates Queen Elizabeth's **Diamond** (60 years) jubilee in 2012.